LAST CONSUL OUT OF CUBA.

United States Consul J. L. Hance arrived her

resterday morning on the Norwegian freight steamship Britannic from Cardenas, Cuba,

where he has been stationed for four years. On

the same ship came J. B. Hamel, the Cardenas

representative of the Munson steamship line,

Consul Hance is the last official represents

were gladly accepted, and last Tuesday morning

the Britannic sailed, making a good trip despite

Consul Hance and Mr. Hamel went to the

Hotel Gerard, in West Forty-fourth street. Mr.

"I can add little to what has already been told of the condition of affairs in Cuba. When

you describe one section there you describe all,

Cardenas is in the province of Matanzas, five

hours from Havana by rail, and the people there

have suffered as they have elsewhere. Cardenas

is a city of about 25,000 inhabitants and is a principal point for the export of sugar.

"A large number of reconcentrados have starved and died in Cardenas and in other dis-

LAFAYETTE POST BRIGADE.

Volunteer Regiment Filled Up So Early That

Two More Are Planued.

It was announced in THE SUN a week ago that

Lafayette Post, which is said to be the richest

Major-Gen. Daniel Butterfield is the command-

er, intended to raise a regiment for the na

Enlistment blanks were sent to every mem

per of the post, with the request that he return

at least one blank filled out. Blanks were also

sent to other posts. The result of this effort,

in one week, has been that recruits for one regi-

in one week, has been that recruits for one regiment have already been calisted and will be
ready to take the field by the end of this week.
The enlistments are coming in so rapidly now
that Gen. Butterfield feels justified in making
the statement that instead of Lafayotte Post
providing a regiment, it would be able, when
the call for volunteers comes, to supply a brigade of three three-battalion regiments.

To facilitate the work of enlistment recruiting stations have been opened at 19 West
Twenty-fourth street, at 260 West-Twenty-fifth
street, and at 309 Broadway. These stations
are in charge, respectively, of A. S. Washburn,
J. H. O'Connell, and F. A. Ware. During the
week a recruiting station will be opened in
Harlem and two will be opened in Brooklyn.
All recruits must be over 18 and under 45 and
must be able-bodied. To-day the Uniform Conmittee of the post will inspect samples and decide upon the uniform for the regiment already
enlisted.

GEORGIA AWAITS THE CALL.

Active Military Work.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 17.-It is expected that

eorgia's quota of the State troops, amounting

to about 1,500 men, will be mustered into reg

ular service to-morrow. Students at the State

Technological School here from various parts

of the State have been notified by commanders

of their local military companies to return at once. Students at the different military col-leges throughout the State have been informed that war is imminent, and they must be pre-

that war is imminent, and they must be pre-pared for active service at any minute.

The Fifth Regiment, 650 strong, with head-quarters in Atlanta, will be the first to volun-teer. The Colonel said this afternoon that his men were ready and eager for the fray.

"Our capacity to fight," said the Colonel, "is unlimited. The number of men is all that is limited in the Fifth. The members of the regi-ment are active, strong, brave, and gallant fol-lows that could charge the enemy with telling results, and I know they will do it when that time comes."

Marines from Philadelphia Comius Here. PHILADELPHIA, April 17.-The Pennsylvania

Railroad has been notified to provide transpor-

tation for sixty marines from League Island

Navy Yard, under command of Capt, Russell, to

Naval Recruits from Boston to Arrive Te-Day.

Norfolk Navy Yard's Great Bush. NORFOLK, Va., April 17.-The clerical force

was at work in the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day

The week is not long enough to enable the

draughtsmen to plan for the more than 2,000 workmen. The cruiser Newark is pretty well down in the water, now that many of her guns have been replaced on board. Work in every department of the yard is being rushed as fast as possible. Seven vessels, if the mesquito fleet have left the yard and are anchored in Hampton Boads.

ime comes.

tion's defence in the event of war.

post in the country, and of which

Hance said to a reporter of THE SUN:

and will take their chances.

very rough weather.

is wife and their five children; William Buck-

\$300,000,000. In 1895, the latest year for which official statistics are available, the merchandles imported into Spain was valued at minf 800 516, and that exported at \$155,355,-759, making a total valuation for the combined import and export trade of \$317,185,275. This valuation, although exceeded in 1889, 1890, and 1891, was considerably larger than the annual average for the ten years 1886-1895. The highest value attained during the decade was that for 1891, amounting to \$376,545,996, while the lewest was \$285,191,890, recorded for 1894 The yearly average for 1891-1895 was \$315,077. 480, as compared with \$317,956,123 for the pre coding five years, showing that the genera tendency of the trade was toward contraction

wather than expansion. "In the relative value of Spain's yearly im ports and exports during the decade some rather marked changes occurred. . While an annua average for the ten years shows a considerable balance in favor of the imports, there were two years, 1888 and 1889, in which the excess was decidedly on the side of the exports. The prependerance of the imports became more marked the latter part of the decade, reaching its maximum in 1894, with a value of \$25,457,386 Although it declined in the succeeding year to \$3,473,757, the average excess per annum fo 1891-1895 amounted to \$15,595,844, as compared with only \$5,508,287 for 1886-1890.

"Spain's foreign trade is largely maritime.

Of the merchandise imported and exported during T891-1895 only 15.9 per cent, was trans perted by land, while 84.1 per cent. was carried seagoing vessels. The average annual value of the land trade during the five years was \$50, 139:945, and that of the sea trade \$264,938,595. Practically the same relation existed in 1886 1890, the sea imports and exports of that period averaging \$265,116,266 a year, or 83.4 per cent., as against only \$52,839,857, or 16.6 per cent. for the goods coming and going by land.

During the earlier years of the decade more than one-half of Spain's maritime commerce was carried by foreign vessels, but since 1891 there has been a change in this respect and the national shipping is now in the ascendancy. The imports and exports made under the Span-

The policy of the control of the 17.67 vessels reported in 1886 while that of the 17.67 vessels reported in 1886 while that of the 17.67 vessels reported in 1886 while that of the 17.67 vessels reported in 1886 while that of the 17.67 vessels reported in 1886 while that of the 17.67 vessels reported in 1886 while that of the 17.67 vessels reported in 1886 while that of the 17.67 vessels reported in 1886 while that of the 17.67 vessels reported the flag of Shain, and 17.687 that of other halloms. Froir to 1893 foreign vessels were multiple to 1893 foreign vessels were made to the property of the flag of Shain, and 17.687 that of other halloms. Froir to 1893 foreign vessels are not shall be seen and the state of the property of the police of the Fifth avenue station in 1800 the 18.130 in 1891 in 1891 the 1818 that is pair in merchant factor than formerly in her international trade of Spanish vessels entered and cleared increased for the trade with other countries to 18.684 (off. as a part of 1890 to 17.310 in 1891 in 1891 that Spain's merchant factor than formerly in her international trade of the property in the international trade of the state with other countries to 18.684 (off. as a part of 1890 to 18.684 (of

SPAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

**FALUE OF MERCHANDISE TRANSPORTED BY SEA AND LAND,

**Statistics That Are Interesting in View of the
Possibility of War-Mer Trade by Sea Aversiges \$285,000,000 as Year, and Nearly
Markets, Department of Agriculture, has compiled for pubHischook in his compilation says:

**Washington foreign commerce, which are of interest at this time. The statistics are taken from Susnish official reports. Mr.

**Hischook in his compilation says:

**Spain's commercial transactions with the rest of the world amount annually to more than \$200,000,000,000.

**In Malara, on the Mediterranean, with 2.300 and Murcia and Murcia and Transactions on the Moditerranean, with 2.300 and Murcia and Murcia

ATRINS AND CONSUL M'GARR Senator Proctor Thrown Light on the Pro

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The speech of Sens tor Proctor of Vermont delivered late in the de bate last night on the intervention resolutions was of special interest, in view of his reference o Mr. Atkins of Boston and of the friendship of Mr. Atkins with Secretary Olney of the last and Secretary Long of the present Administra

Mr. Atkins attended meetings of both the existing and the preceding Cabinets when the Cuban policy was under consideration, and it is supposed that his advice and influence had much to do with shaping the policies of Presidents Cleveland and McKinley toward the Cuban insurgents. That portion of Mr. Proctor's remarks about Mr. Atkins and, incidentally, Consul McGarr, who, Mr. Proctor said, was controlled by Mr. Atkins, is as follows: "I should not have said a word on this matter

except for the fact that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Elkins) challenged my statement in regard to the strength of the insurgent army, and, unkindest cut of all, he challenged it on the strength of what Mr. Atkins of Boston said. In regard to Mr. Atkins I will refer any Senators who wish to inquire as to him to the junior Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge), who knows him well. My statement in regard to the strength of that army was derived from the reports of our Consuls and from a great many other sources, and from the statement of certainly the first and, I think, two of the largest bankers in Havana, who have their correspondents in every town and city of the island, and who told me as near as they could judge of the strength of the two armies.

"I went to Cienfuegos, near which Mr. Atkins's plantation is situated. I saw before I got there, and I learned from various sources after reached that city, that Mr. Atkins had had special favors from the Spanish Government. It was evident, even in going along in the cars, that there was a much larger force guarding his mills than those in other sections. His sugar mills, and others in his vicinity, were running, although all the way from there to Havana there was hardly one. He had had the opportunity to run his mills while others were destroyed. I learned also, to speak plainly, that Mr. Atkins had our Consul. Mr. McGarr, at Cienfuegos, in his pocket. Mr. McGarr was appointed from Tennessee, and I am confident that the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Bate) will not object to anything I say in reference to him. I was told that Mr. Atkins was very generous with certain stimulating beverages, which had a lubricating effect upon the Consul's mind and tongue.

"I wish now to state precisely what conversation took place. I will state it in three minutes. though the conversation with our Consul, Mr. McGarr, occupied an hour. The first inquiry I nade was about Mr. Atkins. I told him that Mr. Atkins was from my own vicinity in New England. Mr. McGarr told me that Mr. Atkins was the finest man in the world; he could not say too much for him. I then asked him about the condition of the reconcentrados and the deaths. He told me that the statements greatly exaggerated, and he said: 'This trouble would have been ended long ago if it had not been for the United States. Those were his exact words. I should have said that Miss Clara Barton and Col. Parker of city, Dr. Eagan of Boston, and Mr. Elwell of Kansas were present. We were sitting about a table in a restaurant. I asked him how many of the reconcentrades in the whole island he thought had died in consequence of the reconcentration order of Wyler. I thought that his views would be very low, and I suggested a very ow number, and asked if it was from five to ten thousand.

"'Oh, no,' he said, 'not near so many as the from one to two thousand."

'Said I, 'In the whole island t' "' Yes in the whole faland '

"He went on to say that they were in very bad been out in the swamps and were half starved. I said to him:

"'I suppose they were fed by the municipalities and by citizens t' 'Oh, yes,' said he; 'they were well supplied

when they came in. "Said I 'I suppose that this munificent ounty was mainly from Spanish citizens."

"He said it was, certainly, "Said I, 'Is it not probable'-I admit I asked eading questions [laughter]-'Is it not probable bat, coming in in such a half-starved condition, this munificent bounty was the cause of killing great many of them !

"He said, 'There is not a doubt of that." "I am willing to leave Mr. McGarr with that

MAINE'S GUNS HERE.

The Material Saved from the Hattleship Brought Into Port.

The barge Lone Star of the Boston Towboat ompany arrived at Quarantine last evening from Havana in tow of the tug Underwriter On the barge are two gun carriages, two gun shields, two anchors, three davits, anchor shields, two anchors, three davits, anchorshields, and the covers of the funnels, in all about forty tons of material, taken from the wreck of the battleship Maine. This is all that was saved from the wreck. The Lone Star will dock at the navy yard, where the material brought from the Maine will be discharged.

ing the Nahant a little out of style, doesn't seem to have impaired her seagoing qualities. She didn't take in a bucket of water on the en tire trip, her engines did their duty without showing a sign of weakness, the tu-

anism worked faultlessly, while her big 2025 smooth-bore, muzzle-loading guns, as heartily as they ever did in the civil war I they didn't have anything to shoot at but the horizon. There was only one accident on the entire trip, and that was when the starbour gun under a full charge recoiled so powerfully that she jumped out of place on her carriage. The accident didn't inconvenience the boys They have been trained for any old kind of mis hap, and it didn't take them long to set the 19 ton gun in place.

The trip from the League Island Navy Yard afforded a splendid opportunity to put the citi zen sailors to a test. Outside of the commanding officer, Lieut. Clayton S. Richman, U. S. N. and Nahant, the black kitten, mascot of the monitor, there wasn't a living creature aboard after the pilot left her but the men of the First battalion. They had charge of everything, from the coal bunkers to the conning towers and a detail from any one of the warships of the regular navy could not have done the work any better. Commander W. Butler Duncan refused to speak enthusiastically over the work of his men. It was what they were supposed to do, he said, and what they had been persistently trained to do since the organization of the naval

trained to do since the organization of the naval militia, seven years ago.

The monitor left League Island at exactly 1:15 o'clock Friday afternoon. At that time the sea-going tug Pioneer, which has been purchased by the Government, steamed up alongside of her, and Boatswain McGuire, in a deep bass voice, called all hands to unmoor snip. The men had just finished mess, and lost no time in jumping to their stations. They had been impatiently waiting for that order since 7 o'clock in the morning. Half the men were told off to cast off the mooring lines, while the other half passed the brand new manila hawser aboard the Ploneer.

Pioneer.

Pilot Marshall Bertrand of the pilot boat Thomas Howard directed Quartermasters Zerega and Ferguson, who were at the wheel on the course down the Delaware. There was a great waving of handkerchiefs from the shore and much cheering from the Massachusetts and New Jorsey naval militiamen on the other monitors as the Nahant pulled out into the stream. Aboard the Nahant all was comfortable. Lieut. Richman, after three days' figuring, had managed to find quarters for all hands. Some of them were stowed away in the turrot and some in a small and very hot little room astern of the engine room. Nobody kicked. Before the start Quartermaster Fitch and two of the signal corps were sent aboard the Ploneer, so that communication could be established between the two boats.

There was a strong obb tide running as the Monitor swung out into the Delaware. They managed to strike a seven-knot gait. Once out in the stream and fairly under way, the men were put to work lashing down everything on the deck of the monitor. The Nahant has only a twenty-inch freeboard aft, and it doesn't take much of a sea to put the deck a-wesh. The men expected to spend most of their time above hatches, in the conning tower, or in the super-structure aft of the turret, and so they secured everything that might be washed away by a heavy sea.

As the Valant steamed down the Delaware Pilot Marshall Bertrand of the pilot boat

everything that might be washed away by a heavy sea.

As the Nahant steamed down the Delaware she was saluted by all kinds and conditions of craft, and the courtesies came so thick and fast that Commander Duncan stationed a special signal man at the ensign to return the compliments. The signal man's arms were almost out of joint when he had been at the ensign staff an hour and he had to be relieved. There were many salutes from the shore, too. Flags were dipped and factories blow upon whistles. Just off Wilmings a Delaguard and passad close to a number of salute from the shore too. Flags were looked and factories blow upon whistles. Just off Wilmings a Delaguard of the heskipper loaded and y lofmai to get outhers before the monitor pa Touto. Who is price yelled:

"You're all right, boys. Go on that and meet the Spaniards, and when you meet 'em kick hell out of them."

You re all right, loys, too as but and meet the Spaniards, and when you mest 'em kick hell out of them."

From another fishing boat an enthusiastic fisherman, after yelling until he was boarse, picked a fine fat shad from his catch in his boat and threw it at the monitor. He missed by about five feet. His act was the signal for a half dozen of the other fishermen to throw shad to the boys on the Nahant. They all missed, however, and the tars are still bemoaning the loss of a fine fresh fish dinner.

At 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon the Nahant was abreast of Newassile, Del., and still doing about seven knots. The wind, which had been blowing hard from east northeast, began to ease up, and the barometer to rise. At 5 o'clock the call for mess gear came, and the men tumbled over one another in their haste to get below. The tide began to run flood at 5:15 o'clock, which reduced the Nahant's speed to about five knots. There was a thick haze with small showers from 6:30 to 7:30 o'clock; then it began to clear, and at 7:45 the Duck Creek light bore abeam.

The men got their first experience with the

The men got their first experience with the real discipline of a war vessel on Friday night. At 8 bells the starboard watch was called on deck and the wheel and chains were relieved. The Nahant is rigged with the same old kind of sterning gear that she used in the war, and requires two men at the wheel all the time, Lieut. Macfarlane was officer of the deck. At 8:30 o'clock the lead showed 5½ fathoms of water. The weather was clearing all the time, and there was a light southwest wind. At 9 o'clock the Shin John light bore abeam. At 10 o'clock the Sky clouded over again and there was a light dover again and there was a light over all the time, and there was a light over a light was hove—an old-fashioned chip log is the only one the Nahant has—and showed 5½ knots.

At 10:30 o'clock Quartermaster Fitch on the Pioneer signalled to the Nahant: "Your steering is dangerous." The signal was not entirely unexpected. The officer of the deck had two green hands at the wheel. He was trying to break them in, and the Nahant, meanwhile, was going through some remarkable evolutions. At the signal from the Ploneer, however, the green hands were relieved and two older hands substituted.

At 12 o'clock the port watch came up, Eusign eam. The men got their first experience with the

stituted.

At 12 o'clock the port watch came up, Ensign W. J. Henderson officer of the deck. Meanwhile the weather was doing some remarkable stunts. For an hour it was cloudy, then it cleared, only to cloud over again in another hour. At 12:30 it was so hazy that the Nahant signalled the Pioneer, "Anchor at the Delaware Breakwater." As it had cleared up again by 1 o'clock a signal to keep right on to New York was sent to the tur. The Nahant reached the Breakwater at 1:30

to keep right on to New York was sent to the tun.

The Nahant reached the Breakwater at 1:30 o'clock and burned signals for the pilot boat on station to send for Pilot Bertrand. It caused a delay of half an hour getting the pilot away, and then the Nahant proceeded.

Thus far the old monitor had gone along beautifully. The sea was as smooth as a milipond, there was clearing rapidly. At 4 o'clock the weather was clearing rapidly. At 4 o'clock the starboard watch was tumbled out again, Ensign G. W. Griffith officer of the deck.

At 6:30 Saturday morning all hands came up to seemb down decks. The men worked merrily, singing and laughing, and by 7 o'clock, when all hands were piped to breakfast, had the monitor looking spick and span. After breakfast cakes of salt soap were handed out and the boys got their first experience in scrubbing their own clothes outside of what they learned about it on the New Hampshire.

The Nahant passed the United States tug Uneas, formerly the Walter Luckenbach, at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. The Uneas ran within speaking distance, and her men gave the naval militiannen a cheer, at the same time dipping their ensign. At 1:30 P. M. two carrier pigeons were released, carrying messages to the firooklyn Navy Yard. A tramp steamer bound south gave the Nahant three long blasts on her whistle as she passed her at 2 o'clock.

The turret crews were called to man the guns at 5 o'clock. For three-quarters of an hour they were put through the gun drill, and then the first shot was fired. Thirty-dive pounds of quick-burning powder were used. The shell struck at about 2,560 yards and exploded. All the shells on the Nahant have the old-fashioned time fuses, which can be cut for three, five and seven seconds. The gun practice was watched by all hands. The crews worked with a will and there were no delays. The guns quarters there, and impossible to get more than two feet away from the guns in any direction.

Four shots were fired altogether, a shell and a solid shot from each gun. The gun crews were a

utes. They fired their four mode in minutes.
When the siarboard gun "Brandy" made the recoil which disabled her, Gunner's Mate Savage was standing directly behind her. He got out of the way just in time to save himself. Bavage was the only man injured on the trip. He cut his hand open while working at the powder magazine. magszine.

The Nahant passed the Scotland lightship at 11:20 o'clock Saturday night and came up the Swash Channel. The monitor steered very hard on account of the tide. At 3 o'clock she anchored a few yards from the Sin Francisco. The dingy was lowered and a telegram for ComOUR GUARDSMEN READY.

UNTERR ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY. adorstanding in That the Integrity of Their Organizations Will Be Preserved, but the Guardemen of This State Have Made No Conditions and Have Asked for Nothing

GEN. ROE BELIEVES THEY'LL TOI-

modore Bunce, announcing the arrival of the Nahant, was sent ashore. Lieut. Richman bearded the San Francisco and reported to Commodore Howell.

There was a small army of visitors to the Nahant yesterday. Everybody was allowed aboard, and the old draft was examined curiously by the people. The great dents in her turrel, made by the solid shot of the Confederates, were of special interest.

Chief Engineer Frey said yesterday that the engines of the Nahant worked to perfection.

"We kept them going constantly all the way from Philadelphia save when we stopped to let the pilot off." he said. "We averaged forty revolutions a minute and burned thirty-one tons of coal. Our average speed was about eight and one-half knots, but of course the tug was responsible for almost three knots. I had a careful examination made of the engines when we suchored here, and we found everything in perfect condition. There is not as much as acut boaring or a leaky valve in the engines. The machinery of the turret worked to perfection, too. As for the men, I want to say that I never shipped with a better lot of machinists, ollers, and water tenders. They did their work faithfully and well."

Leut, Richman said that the naval militiamen had done exceedingly well and that their officers were to be congratulated. The members of the National Guard in this ty were very much interested yesterday in the news from Washington that a bill will be introduced in Congress to-morrow authorizing the President to issue a call for 60,000 volunteer troops, to be composed of members of the National Guard from the different States. The nethod to be adopted to get over the difficulty about sending National Guard organizations out of their States or out of the country was agreed upon by the National Guard efficers in their conference with Secretary Alger and the members of the House Committee on Milliary Affairs in Washington on Saturday. The result of this conference is highly satisfactory to the men and officers of the National Guard in this city, because they understand that the integrity of Mr. Hance Expects to so Black the a Month their various organizations will be preserved

while they are in the service.

Major-Gen. Roe sald yesterday that there would probably be no orders for the regiments of this city until Wednesday. He received no instructions yesterday, he said. When asked about the report that the Government had been obliged to make a number of concessions to the representatives of the National Guard at Satur

horn of 341 West Fifty-first street, this city day's conference, Gen. Roe said: Mrs. H. Smith, whose husband, a physician, died "I do not know what concessions were asked in Cardenas about two months ago, and her for by the commanding officers of the National three children. Eight or ten American citizens Guard from other States, but I do know that refused to join this party when it left Cardenas New York has asked for nothing and has stood ready from the first to go into service under conditions thought wisest by the Government. tive to take advantage of his letter of recall, and There has never been any question in my mind delayed his departure until fully satisfied that that the integrity of the various militia organall Americans in his district who cared to leave izations would be maintained. I think that it were provided for. The only accommodations the men in New York were to ask for anything to be had were on the Britannic, whose Captain they would ask that the regiments be kept to had put into port for a cargo of sugar. These gether, but I have never believed it would be necessary to ask for this,
"The National Guard of this city stands in

readiness, waiting for the call. Full arrangements for summoning the men to their armories when they are wanted have been made. It is my belief that there will be an almost unanus response when the call for the men of the National Guard to volunteer is made. I do not know how much truth there is in the published story that the National Guard of each State will be mobilized at their respective summer encampments as soon as the call is issued, have not yet heard of any such arrangement. It could not be done in this State, for you could only get a very small proportion of the National Guard of New York into the camp at Peekskill. There isn't room."

Gen. Roe declined to say anything about the proposition made by Gen, Snowden of Pennsylvania at Saturday's conference, and overruled that the National Guard be entirely under the command of its own officers, and that it conduc its campaign irrespective of what the regular army did. Gen, Roe simply smiled

ARMY POST GOOD-BYS Strl I'm Going to Leave Behind Me Invades

"A large number of reconcentrados have starved and died in Cardenas and in other districts. For three months or more the average of deaths among this unfortunate class was twenty a day. Eight months ago there were 7,000 reconcentrados in and near Cardenas. Now there are only 1.500. Those figures tell the story. Most of the missing 5,500 have starved to death. A few have gone to what are called the zonss of cultivation. So many have died that the daily number of deaths has materially occreased of late, though it is probable that the percentage or mortality is maintained. The relief supplies had only just begun to arrive when the letters of recall came. One installment did arrive before I left and was distributed.

"There has been some excitement in Cardenas over the probability of Ufited States intervention, but no rioting. I received my orders to leave from Consul-General Lee about nine days ago, but my departure was delayed. The ship Abble C. Stubbs, with a cargo of lumber from Mobile, came into port last Thursday, and I stayed until satisfied that the Captain would have no trouble. I shall go to Washington tomorrow. And after that I well, I expect to go back to Cuba in a month or possibly leas."

Mr. Hamel said he had teen in Cuba twenty-three years and hesitated to leave until convinced that the safety of his family was endangered. He said that the present Mayor of Cardenas Primitivo Pearez, had somewhat improved the situation there, though no one man could do much.

Mr. Buckhorn, who is 79 years of age, had been in Cuba since last November visiting rela-Governor's Island. After next Tuesday morning the garrison a Governor's Island will be one company of infantry. This was decided by Gen. Merritt yes terday. As was stated in yesterday's Sun, a nuch larger emergency garrison is needed at Governor's Island than at any other post in the Department of the East, owing to the larger number of military prisoners confined there. The company designated to remain on the

island is Company D. Thirteenth Regiment. could do much.

Mr. Buckhorn, who is 79 years of age, had been in Cuba since last November visiting relatives at Cardenas. He says the suffering among the reconcentrades has been pitiful to see, and that Weyler's campaign may well be called in-Capt. George R. Cecil. Marion B. Saffold is the First Licutenant and Hansford L. Threlkeld Second Lieutenant. While nobody had any complaints to make, the officers and men of Company D were glum yesterday when it was announced that it would not be necessary for hem to get ready to leave the island next Tuesday morning. As a rule, a Yankee regular in-finitely prefers the service of field and camp to

that Weyler's campaign may well be called infamous.

"I found," says Mr. Buckhorn, "a very general feeling among Cubans and a few Spanish merchants for apnexation. The desire to get closer to the United States is shown by the efforts to master the English language. I know several Cubans and at least one Spanish merchant who have engaged tutors in English for themselves and their children. This is, of course, among the better classes. The sufferings of the reconcentrados at Cardenas did not seem to me to be so severe as at other places. In Matanzas I was horrified at the sight of these poor people. Women terribly emaciated and hugging to their breasts children who were mere bony frames were no infrequent sights." finitely prefers the service of neid and camp to the lite in barracks.

If it were possible, the officers of the company were more disappointed than the men. Capt. Cecil has been with the Thirteenth ever since he was graduated from West Point, in 1874. The same is true of Lieut. Saffold, who was graduated in 1879, and of Lieut. Threlkeid, who was detailed to the Thirteenth when he exchanged the sade way for the army blue, in the saring he cadet gray for the army blue, in the

the cadet gray for the army blue, in the spring of 1892. These officers have seen all kinds of service with the regiment, and they had hoped it would be their fortune to follow the regimental colors into Cuba.

The accident of birth also adds to the disappointment of Company D's officers. All of them were born in the South, Capt. Cecil is from Virginia, Lieut. Saffold from Alabama, and Lieut. Threskeld from Kentucky, Ever since the possibility of trouble with Spain arose the people of the South have, if such a thing were possible, been more enthusiastic in their exsside, been more enthusiastic in their ex-casions of loyalty to the flag than the people the North. The Southern officers in Com-ny D have been no exception to the general le, and they have more than once expressed he hope that they would have a chance to get

the hope that they would have a chance to get into the fight.

Lieut Hale announced yesterday that a hospital corps had been organized to accompany each of the regiments and light batteries to the South. This corps will be made up as follows: Two stewards and fifteen privates for each regiment of cavalry, one steward and ten privates for each regiment of infantry, and one steward and five privates for each light battery.

When a soldier goes to war there are several matters that he must attend to not required by the army regulations. One of these includes those things comprehended and expected in saving good-by. As it seldom happens that a soldier's family is anywhere near the post he is about to leave, his adicus are for those who are not his relatives. Yesterday, because it was Sunday, was appropriated by the men of the Thirteenth who are to march away on Tuesday morning as leave-taking day.

Ewe of the men could get leave to so off the

who are to march away on Tuesday morning as leave-taking day.

Few of the men could get leave to go off the island, and so those to whom the good-bys were to be said came to the island. The result was that every path, by path, and roadway on the island was a lovers lane all yesterday afternoon. The favorite walk was the road along the north side of the island, down by Gen. Meritt's strawberry patch. That road yesterday was like "firtation walk" at West Point in commencement week.

THOUSANDS AT CAMP BOYNTON. Great Crowd Pours Out of Chattanoogn to Look at the Regulars.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 17.-The weather was delightful to-day and thousands of people visited Camp Boynton, Chickamauga Park, where the Twenty-fifth Infantry is quartered. Many saw troops of the regular army in camp for the first time, and to the old residents it're called the stormy scenes of the civil war, when Chickamauga was the strategic point alternately for both armies. The camp was in gala attire to-day, officers and men resting the entire day. The troops diverted themselves by organizing two teams and having an exciting game of baseball.

of baseball.

Gen. Boynton and Park Engineer Betts have been at the park daily putting the ground in readiness for receiving and caring for the thousands of troops that will arrive this week. Four more wells are being sunk within the park limits. There is amble room in the bark to quarter 100,000 troops. The park is twenty-five inlies square. Estimating about twenty-seven tents to the acre and eight men to a tent, 40,000 men would occupy only two square miles, giving room in plenty for wagon and passage ways. passage ways.

Arkansas to Furnish 1,000 Troops. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 17.-The War De. artment has notified Gov. Jones that Arkansas

the marine barracks at New York harbor for immediate duty on the North Atlantic station. The men will go fully equipped for service, with white heimets and new rifles. Besides the sixty privates, there will be five sergeants and three corporals. The detail will reach New York Lemogrow. will be called on to furnish 1,000 soldiers at the first call for troops by the President. Orders were to-day issued to the four regiments of State were to any issued to the four regiments of State militia to prepare their quota of this number for immediate use. The Governor requests that the Arkansas regiment be composed of the best material to be found in the State, as it is his wish that the nation shall be convinced of the auperior skill of Arkansas fighting troops. The regulars stationed at Fort Logan here will go to Mobile to-morrow. Boston, April 17.-The war spirit runs high here to-day in nearly every Government office and department. At the navy yard the collier bebanon has gone into commission, Lieut. Pond hotating a blue and ted pennant. Forty-seven men, the vessel's full complement, are on board. There are but seventy-one recruits left on the receiving ship Wabash, and this number will be further decreased by the draft of fifty blue-jackets, who will start for New York to-morrow. With them go twenty-privates and some non-commissioned officers from the navy yard.

Troops in Montana Going to Mobile. HELENA, Mon., April 17.-Orders were re ceived at Fort Harrison to-day for two companies of the Second Infantry, stationed there, to leave on next Wednesday for Mobile. Three companies of the same regiment at Fort Keogh and two companies at Fort Gates will accom-pany them.

New Orleans Expects Troops To-Day. NEW ORLEANS, April 17 .- It was announced by the army officials here to-day that the first troops to reach New Orleans will get here on Tuosday, but the Southern Pacific people may that the men from San Antonio will reach here to morrow. Most of the troops will be stationed at the Fair, grounds, where there is an abundance of water, Banold, Constable &C Spring Suits and Wraps.

Tailor-made Suits, French Gowns, Organdie, Grenadine and Street Dresses. Piqué and Duck Suits.

Wraps and Jackets.
Coats, Blouses and Capes.

Silk Waists.

Broadway & 19th Street.

NO CALL ON NATIONAL GUARD.

Adjt. -Gen. Tillinghast Says the State Has Not Been Called Upon to Furnish Men. TROY, April 17.-Adit.-Gen. Tillinghast was

"Has the War Department made requisition upon New York for a regiment or any force of militia P" "No," replied the General. "I have not heard word officially from the War Department since the talk of war began, not a single word,

and all statements to the contrary are untrue We have not been called upon to furnish any men, nor have we been notified what the State's quota is likely to be." " Have you any idea what the quota is likely

"No; that would depend entirely upon the number of men the nation is to furnish. The State quotas are based on population. I have heard New York's quota variously estimated at from 7,000 to 14,000."
Will you be ready to supply the larger num-

will you be ready and have been ready to meet any demand made by the War Department. We are in perfect preparation, and can be on the move at an bour's notice. But, as I said, we have not received any orders from be on the move at an hour's notice. Hut, as I said, we have not received any orders from Washington."

Gen. Tillinghast said he did not mean to be understood as saying that individual officers have not had intimation of what may be required of the New York State militia, but that nothing officially has passed.

The Trojan Gun Club has tendered its services to the Government in case of war with Spain. The club is under command of Capt. Edward Wolf and bears an excellent reputation.

POLISH SHARPSHOOTERS READY.

A Mattalien of 250 Men Offer Their Service Theodore Kornobis of 159 North Fifth street. Williamsburg, President of the Volunteer Polish Sharpshooters, forwarded to Gov. Black last

night the following letter: "Sin: At the last quarterly meeting of the Volunteer Polish Sharpshooters, held April 12, 898, it was unanimously resolved to follow the example of their illustrious countrymen, Thaddeus Kosciusko, and Casimir Pulaski, by endering their services to the Government of he United States in the event of war with

Spain.

This organization was chartered June 19, 1872, and subsequently incorporated March 3, 1896, as the first battalion of Volunteer Polish Sharpshooters in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of New York. The bat-Logislature of the State of New York. The bat-talion numbers 250 men, thoroughly drilled and ready to take the field. In their behalf I have the honor to formally transmit this ofter to you as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the State of New York, with the assurance that if the oc-casion presents itself the Polish citizens will prove their loyalty to their adopted country and their love for its institutions and its flag." The headquarters of the society are at 213 Forsyth street, Manhattan.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR. Sattation of France-Prussian War Veterana

Tender Their Services. ALBANY, April 17.-The members of the class which will graduate this week from the Albany Medical College, numbering sixty-five, are ready to go to the front as surgeons should hostilities

arise between this country and Spain. The Central New York Kriegerbund, comosed of veterans of the Franco-Prussian war and men who have served the full time in the German Army, has tendered its services to Gov. Black, and will be ready to go to the front in the event of war with Spain. The veterans compose a battalion of five companies of 100 men each, of which G. Zinserling of this city is Major, and each man is a trained soldier and sharpshooter. The companies, their locations and commanders are: Company A. M. Milhauser, Captain, Albany; Company B. Joseph Bolte, Captain, Albany; Company U. E. Kurlbaum, Captain, Amsterdam; Company D. G. Stadter, Captain, Troy; Company E. Matthias Mayer, Captain, Schenectady.

KNIT GOODS ORDERS CANCELLED. The Past Week a Record-Breaker for Counter mands in the Trade.

The week closing yesterday produced a larger number of cancellations on knit goods orders for fall delivery than even the most croaking Jercmiah in the trade counted upon.

The New York market has the war fever in The New York market has the war fever in comparatively light form, our Western brethren being extremists in that direction. Countermands from the far West on orders for knit goods placed for fall delivery have been arriving in great quantity for ten days past, and city commission houses are contemplating taking united action in order to stem the tide of cancellations.

SISTERS WILL ACT AS NURSES. Already They Have Made Their Plans in An ticipation of War.

It was announced yesterday that the Sisters of Charity in this State are prepared to put in the field a large force of members of the orderhundreds if necessary-to care for injured solnungreus it necessary—to care for injured sol-diers and sailors in the event of war with Spain. This announcement was made at Mount St. Vin-cent-on-the-Hudson, the headquariers and novi-tiate of the order in this State, on the authority of the Mother Superior. The Sisters share the general opinion that war is inevitable, and have been laying plans accordingly. During our civil war their services as volunteer nurses were gladly accepted and were most efficient.

Doesn't Believe There'll Be War.

After a week spent in Washington in the company of Senators, Representatives, and Congress committeemen, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur told his constregation in the Calvary Haptist Church last night that he didn't believe there was going to be any war. He knew, he said, four or five ways of getting through the present difficulty without war and with honer, but he did not specify the ways. The duty of the church was first, to stand for peace; second, to stand by the Country while doing all in its power to mitigate the horrors of war. The preacher paid a high tribute to President, who, he declared, was being traduced in the same manner as were Washington, Adams, Lincoln, and Grant. his congregation in the Calvary Baptist Church

Provisions from England for Havans. On the Wilson line steamship Francisco, which arrived yesterday from Hull, were 1,150 cases of

odfish, 102 packages of butter, and merchandie, brought here for transshipment to Havana for the Spanish army in Cuba. A carrier pigeon, with a band on ene of its legs bearing the letters "O. H. L.," flew aboard the ship about fifteen miles east of Fire Island. It was brought to port. Lee Has he Offic al Knowledge of It.

RICHMOND, Va., April 17,-Gen. Lee, in answer to every inquiry in regard to his appointment as a Major-General if the United States has a war with Spain, replies that he has heard nothing about it officially. In regard to the rumor that Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt would occupy a place on his staff be said he also knew nothing.

Another Official Resires to Besign to Fight. DANVILLE, Ky., April 17.-The Hon, John W. erkes of Danville, recently appointed Collector of Internal Revonue, is thinking of resigning in case of war and raising a regiment which, would be the cream of the less fighering blood in the Blue Grass. Mr. Yerkes is the Republican Na-tional Committeeman from Kentucky. NOT PEACE-AT-ANY-PRICE MEN.

The C. L. U. Declines to Be Entrapped by Bolton Ball's Anti-War Besolu

Bolton Hall, son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and Treasurer of the American Longshoremen's Union, made an unsuccessful attempt yesterday to commit the Central Labor Union to the indorsement of a peace policy with regard to Spain. Although a majority of the delegates are strongly in favor of war, the C. L. U. bas so far been chary of passing resolutions on the sub-ject. William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cubters was Chairman yesterday, and Mr. Hall was introduced as the Treasurer of the American Longshoremen's Union, and he asked the privilege of the floor. This was granted, apparently on the supposition that he was going

to speak about the longshoremen. Mr. Hall at once began an anti-war speech. He said he believed that although the subject did not concern labor directly, yet labor should interest itself in it. "I have seen it reported." he said, "that a regiment has been raised in Wall street, together with \$140,000 for expenses. I shall show you that labor should in-

wall street, together with \$140,000 for expenses. I shall show you that labor should interest itself in this matter. Since I came into this hall I have been informed that in the enrollment of troops organized labor has been excluded. I do not know whether I have been rightly informed or not."

Mr. Hall then said that he could best explain what he wanted to say by an address which he would read. The address was drawn up by Ernest H. Crosby, C. tries Frederic Adams and himself, and had been adopted at Boston and other places. Mr. Hall plunged into the reading of the address. It characterized the present war feeling throughout the country as folly, but admitted that the Cubans had been treated brutally by the Spanish. The question of the destruction of the Maine, it said, ought to be settled by arbitration.

The address wound up by declaring that all working men ought to be identical in their interests and that nothing could be gained by going to war with Spain.

Delegates with socialistic Ideas who have more than once tried to prevent the passage of patriotic resolutions by the C. L. U. applauded, The retrainider were impatient and restive during the reading of the address. Delegate Matthew Barr of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers was the first to speak after Mr. Hall had finished.

"I would like to ask," he said, "what purpose

"I would like to ask," he said, "what purpose this man has in view in reading that docu-

ment!"
"I suppose to get the meeting to indorse it,"
said the Chairman.
"What!" said Delegate Barr. "Are we to
stultify ourselves by indorsing sentiments the
reverse of what we believe in! Where did this
document emanate from! Was it from Wall "It is from Mr. Ernest H. Crosby, Mr. Charles Frederic Adams, and myself," said Mr. Hall, "We want to bring forward the moral side of the question."

"We want to bring forward the moral side of the question."

"You ask us to shut our eyes to the monstrous cruelties of the Spaniard, not only to their own subjects, but to Americans," continued Barr, "I can hardly believe you have been living in America. I think you've brought your pigs to

America. I think you've brought your pigs to the wrong market.

Delegate Barr warned the C. L. U. not to be trapped into indorsing the address because 19 contained a few catch words praising labor. A motion to table the address was lost, and a motion to indorse it brought half a dozen speakers to their feet in angry protest. When he got an opportunity to speak Mr. Hall said that he wanted two minutes to explain. This was granted, and he said: "I fear the American workingmen are going to fall into a trap. There are larke sums being raised for the army and navy, and the army is formed to shoot down strikers."

This did not catch the meeting, however, and the motion to indore the address was defeated by a respectable majority.

by a respectable majority. Priest Hopes Catholics Will Volunteer TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 17.-In his se

to-day Father Ryves of St. Anne's Church said that while he was disinclined to speak against Spain, because Spain carries on her banner the emblem of the cross, yet by her failure to learn the lesson of a century and by her continued cruelty to those for whom Christ died on the cross, she would suffer the consequences of a righteous war. Therefore, he hoped if war must come. Catholics would offer their lives for the iberty of those whom Christ came up

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 17 .- A force of mechanics and carpenters went to work yestering on the monitor Nantucket, preparing her for war. The monitor was towed across the river and anchored at the Government wharf. Four rapid-fire guns are to be placed on board. This work was begun when Chief Engineer Zene of the navy arrived from Washington with orders for State Commander Morton. Work will be pushed night and day, and then the monitor will be taken to Port Royal S. C.

More Troops Arrive at Fort *nilivan. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 17 .- Company E., Fifth Infantry, U.S. A., under command of Capt. Bowen, arrived here from Port McPherson today for the Sullivan's Island garrison. Fiftynine men were in the company. They were seffe to this place to assist in the general work of completing the fortifications and to be prepared to man the guns in case of war. With the new troops the island fortifications are equipped with 220 soldiers. It is said officially that the finishing touches on the forts will be over in forty-eight hours. forty-eight hours.

Reserves Ordered to the Montank To-Day. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 17.-The Battalion of the East, New Jersey Naval Reserves, have received orders to assemble on the deck of the monitor Montauk to morrow. She will be placed in commission to morrow at League Island. She will be taken to Portland, Me, it he latter part of the week. The monitor Lohigh, it is believed, will also go into commission to morrow.

James MacGregor, TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER, 243 Broadway,

Begs to announce that during the present week forty cases of woollens will be placed on exhibition. They comprise the latest novelties in Worsteds, Serges, Tweeds, Homespuns and Worsteds specially adapted for late Spring and early Summer wear. They

are gems culled from all the famous European markets. Suits to measure from the very finest imported fabrics, previously

860 to 875; NOW 825. 840 to 855; NOW 820. **TROUSERS**

from West of England cloths, previously \$10 to \$18; NOW \$6 to \$8.

James MacGregor, PARLOR AND MARKY MAKER,

243 Broadway.